

THE CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

CHOREA AND ITS TREATMENT IN RELATION TO EYE SYMPTOMS.

By S. L.

Chorea has been for ages called "the insanity of the muscles," and indeed as will-power is inhibited and the poor patient has lost more or less all control over the muscles, such a designation seems to be appropriate. To call it a functional disorder of the nervous system is only an acknowledgement that we have not found out the molecular changes which originate it, and as it appears most frequently at the age of dentition, of puberty and sometimes in old age, we see that evolution and involution have something to do with it. Emotional, neurasthenic persons suffer the most from it and an examination in the history of the family demonstrates that other members of that family are also in their vital power below par. Is it a hereditary disease? Taking that expression in its widest sense an affirmative answer can be given, especially as good authorities declare that it is particularly common in the offspring of tuberculous parents. Neurasthenia, tuberculosis, psora! ! Does the ruling saint of this age, the bacillus, explain this morbid disposition? Where lies this unknown intruder which poisons the blood and inhibits normal action

in our nervous system? We need another Hahnemann to explain what he divined a century ago, but failed in its explanation, and those who sneered at the dear old man are now heaping theories upon theories and fail just as much to bring light into the unknown.

One of our latest and best writers on nervous diseases, Dr. Ambrose L. Ranney, leads our attention in these functional nervous disorders to a predisposition to eye-defects, as he found that hyperopia (often latent) exists in an enormous proportion of choreic subjects and that muscular errors in the orbit frequently co-exist, and there can be no reason why the motor apparatus of the eye should be exempt from the insanity which attacked the other muscles. It is only a wonder that it escaped so long the observation of so many physicians, for Ranney found the same muscular errors in many cases of epilepsy, and he as well as Stevens have shown that by the removal of such muscular errors in the eye cures can be made which would be impossible without taking notice of these symptoms. Were they so often overlooked on account of being less prominent? And if so let us see how we can use these peculiar symptoms in the treatment of chorea.

Agaricus has a well deserved reputation in chorea and looking at its eye symptoms we read: twitching and trembling of the eyelids, twitches and spasms of the eye-balls, with aching pains, dimsightedness, everything seems obscured, strabismus, as soon as she opens her eyes in the morning, both eye-balls begin to revolve toward the right and left almost constantly the whole day, spasmodic motions and jerks of single muscles to a dancing of the whole body, frequent jerking when going to sleep, idiotic expression of face, inarticulate speech. Does not the itching and burning of internal and external parts hint to a psora, underlying the whole complex of symptoms?

Belladonna reflex chorea from dentition, pregnancy, after mental excitement, diplopia, eye sees wrong side up; strabismus, nocturnal enuresis, clonic convulsions.

Calcareo ostrear. Choreia during dentitions from onanism, leucophlegmasia and mal-assimilation, constant mist before

the eyes, dancing wavelets of light, itching of eyes, darting and drawing in muscles with jerkings, bunions, children cannot learn to walk, they will not put their feet down, in damp weather and from warmth trembling and jerking of upper and lower limbs, speech difficult, bites his tongue when trying to speak.

Causticum. Psora, chorea even at night, convulsive movements of body with distortion of eyes, ptosis, dimness of vision, jerking pains in limbs, palsy of face and tongue, so that speech is thick and words jerked out. Slow development of children.

Cicuta vir. Our great stand-by in cerebro-spinal meningitis, is equally serviceable in chorea magna with its violent jerkings of all muscles, choreic motions of eyes, face, limbs, of the whole body, difficulty of speech, paresis of muscles, spasms during parturition or chorea after it, chorea from intestinal irritation.

Cimicifuga. Cardiac chorea, especially in young girls at puberty and worse during menses, rheumatic chorea, shooting pains in eyeballs or in temples, constant irregular motions of limbs and aching in them, chiefly on left side.

Cina (Santonine). Objects look yellow, blurring of vision from exerting eyes, eyes staring, choreic motions in eyes, tongue, œsophagus and larynx, twitching, jerking or distortion of limbs, pale, earthy, sallow face, clean, red tongue, helminthiasis or the secret vice.

Cocculus. Jerking of eyelids and convulsive motions of eyes, twitching of isolated groups of muscles, hands and feet look blue as if frozen, dysmenorrhœa, in blond girls, sensation of hollowness and lightness in all organs.

Gelsemium. Weakness of external recti muscles (cuprum acet.); smoky appearance before eyes; with pain above them; confusion of sight, especially for distant objects; diplopia on looking sideways or on raising the head from a stooping position; chorea after fright or during rheumatism; deficient muscular power, even to paresis.

Ignatia. Asthenopia in nervous, hysterical females; emotional chorea; faint, all-gone feeling in pit of stomach.

Hyoscyamus. Diplopia, ocular illusions; every muscle in the body twitches, from the eyes to the toes; chronic convulsions, with clear consciousness; great agitation and loquacity; abnormal impressions of distances.

Kalmia lat. Cardiac chorea, albuminuria; stiff, drawing sensations in the muscles when moving the eyes.

Laurocerasus. Idiotic expression of face, fearful contortions and jactitations when awake, spasmodic speech and deglutition; emotional chorea, especially after fright.

Lilium tigr. Convulsive contractions of all the muscles and feeling as if she would get crazy if she would not hold tightly upon herself; general spasmodic contraction of the ciliary fibres; aching, tired feeling in eyes, as if the eyes must be closed and pressed upon with the fingers in order to give relief and to see better. Often suitable in chorea of girls during puberty.

Natrum mur. Weakness of internal recti (Rhodod.); sharp pain above the eye on looking down, relieved by closing eyes; jerks on right side of head; paroxysms of jumping high up, regardless of obstructions; twitching of right side, worse at full moon.

Phosphorus. Choreia in children who grow too fast and walk as if paralyzed; colors appear black before eyes; halo around lamp light; everything looks dim or gray; wearied and tired.

Silicea. Spotted vision, spots before eyes when looking on an object; dim-sightedness; amaurosis; cataract (caust.); distortion of eyes; sleep disturbed by frightful dreams; helminthiasis, especially ascarides; spasms and convulsions, scrofulo-rachitis. In epilepsy more often indicated than prescribed.

Tarentula hispan. Involuntary, disorderly and irregular muscular movements, nocturnal chorea, the contortions even not ceasing at night; worse in the evening and when ordered to be quiet; hyperesthesia of all the senses, especially to music (tarantulla); cannot bear to be touched or addressed (mygale cubana has similar symptoms).

Veratrum viride. Violent congestion of nerve centres; hence chorea magna with most violent distortions of the body

and intense sexual excitement, rolling of eyes, gnashing of teeth, even opisthotonos; convulsions like electric shocks.

We might have mentioned yet arnica, artemisia, calabar and some other choreic remedies which show irregularities in the motor apparatus of the eye and we omitted many drugs which some used with benefit in the treatment of chorea. We only wished to lead the attention of practitioners to the great value of the eye symptoms in treating these functional nervous disorders, and if Hahnemann, in the very first paragraph of the *Organon*, teaches us that the highest duty of the physician is to heal, nothing must be neglected, so that the healing process may be done cito, tuto and jucunde. When Ranney cured a chorea of years by the mechanical means of prisms and of surgery, when static electricity aids in rousing up a depressed vital force, when suitable hydro-therapeutic treatment throws the incubus which chained the whole nerve force from internal organs to the outside skin, we need not give up even the most severe case as incurable, for in the peculiar symptoms of the case and in the anamnesis of the patient and of its progenitors, we have the guides which lead us through the narrow windings of our *Materia Medica* to the selection of the *simillimum*. The thanks of the medical profession are due to the gentlemen who first brought these eye-symptoms to our notice and in their application to the cure of nervous disorders by the host of their readers they will find their greatest reward.

THE DANGERS OF HYPNOTISMUS.

BY PROF. ZIEMSEN, MUNICH.

Hypnotismus flourishes in France, and while Charcot and his disciples hardly ever use it for therapeutical purposes, the school of Nancy under Bernheim considers it of the utmost importance for the cure of nearly every disease. While Forel, of Zurich, cannot speak too highly of it, German clinicians, like Binswanger and Seeligmuller, raise warning voices against its use and abuse. At his clinic, Ziemssen experimented with it and came to the conclusion

that hypnosis may be of some use in slight functional disturbances, but to many patients it may do much harm. Simple, merely functional disturbance may for a time yield to suggestion, as toothache and other neuralgia, cerebral pressure, nervous irritations and insomnia. The trouble is that suggestion and fixation removes only a symptom for the time being, but has no influence on the disease itself. Many persons, especially men, fail entirely to respond to hypnotismus, and in fact only the so called nervous constitution is influenced by it. There is hardly a case on record where it gave a decided benefit in severe neurotic diseases, as epilepsy, chorea, paralysis agitans.

Even acknowledging its benefits in painful neurosis, one might fear to cause in the brain an experimentally produced dementia, as Meynert called it. Hysterical men and women often request to be treated by this fashionable method, for the lay world loves everything which goes beyond their understanding, but even its friends cannot deny that hysteria becomes aggravated by repeated hypnotization and that a hysteria minor may be changed into a hysteria major. Nobody denies that some severe symptoms of grand hysteria, as convulsions, paralysis or contractures were temporarily removed by hypnotism, but it is only a change from one anomalous state of the brain into another one. It is in fact a cumulative action of the noxæ of the disease and of the treatment, analagous to the treatment of morphinismus by changing it into cocainismus.

Not only in hysterical patients, but also in healthy persons, it can be shown that the Nancy school is off the track when they consider hypnosis a state related to natural sleep. It is far more a pathological state, developing itself by frequent repetition into a state which may be called psychotic. It is a well-known fact that frequent repetition may increase hypnotization to such a degree that the patient becomes autohypnotic by fixing his vision on a shining point, or they may become even hypnotized by the mere approach of their physician. Thus a patient may fall into a state, reminding one of dementia, a lasting state of debility of the cortical centres presiding over conscious cognition and will-power, with a simultaneous hyperesthesia of the sub-cortical cerebral

parts. We do not know yet all the injuries heaped upon the brain by repeated hypnotization. People cannot praise enough the sweet influence of a morphia injection, just as they are in ecstasy about the wonders of hypnositigation, and the one is just as injurious as the other, when abused. If such treatment needs all the knowledge of the conscientious physician to find its true indication, how much the abuse must be feared when lay people take hold of it and apply it promiscuously, enjoying their present success, although the evil consequences of loss of responsibility and of will-power in the persons entrusting themselves to their treatment never enters their mind. What a blessing is it that in the course of human events fashions constantly change, and let us hope that this fashionable craze of to-day has reached its acme and that hypnotization and suggestion may soon find its level.—*Munich Med. Wochensch.*, 31, 89.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO ERECT A HIGHER STANDARD OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE IN THIS AGE?

BY S. S. GUY, M. D., VISALIA.

VIII.

We have now arrived at a point where we must consider one of the most difficult problems involved in our discussion. We must now endeavor to elicit, if we can, some intelligence regarding this mysterious relation between the *anima* and the *animus*, for herein lies the crucial test; the kernel of the nut lies right here, and here we must search for the solution of the great problem of life, so far as that solution can be reached in the finite plane of existence.

In entering upon this part of the investigation our timidity almost amounts to actual fright; for we feel sure that we shall be charged with great temerity, if not actually set down as a dreamer. Nevertheless we must abide the issue, for we are impelled by an honest purpose and a strong desire to know and to have others know the real truth of the matter so far as it is possible to attain to it.

As a first means to this end we must enter a little upon the study of man in his anatomical aspects; and then upon that

most intricate and complex of subjects, the physico-vital or functional relations which inhere in this anatomy; and at last and above all, as to what relation exists between these functions and the *anima* or spirit which it is claimed presides over all, and, so far as conditions allow, directs and controls all.

We have made—otherwheres—a general statement regarding the anatomy and shall for the present, therefore, enter only upon the study of that part of the physical man which appears to be the most exalted and which we believe impinges upon the vestibule of the spiritual dwelling, where abide one director and controller, in the sense which has been heretofore assumed.

The brain then will be our first study; and afterwards, perhaps, its projections, and then the other related organisms.

We shall not dwell long upon the general anatomy of the brain, which is so well known by all scientists who have made it a study, but shall simply use its tangible and clearly developed parts as mile-stones and guide-boards to the goal which we seek.

First, then, in looking at the brain as a whole, we observe that it has a very strong exterior bony covering, or receptacle, into which it is placed. Its very shape and structure, which gives it great strength and stability, clearly indicates that its contents are of a character to need the strongest barriers against external injury, thus indicating that what is contained within is of a most precious character.

Within this first we find another very firm and strong covering called the *dura mater*. But before describing this further we will notice the general aspect of the brain itself. It appears to the eye as an irregular globular body, rotund above and somewhat elongated in general, a deep fissure longitudinally in the centre divides it into two hemispheres laterally, and it is more or less irregularly flattened underneath, and has an apparently separated portion hanging posteriorly below.

The *dura mater*, as its name indicates, is a hard or very firm and strong membrane and invests all of the more exposed parts of the brain like a sheath. It is more or less firmly attached to various parts of the internal bony struct-

ure of the skull, particularly along its sutures or seams. It is also reflected or dips down to the bottom of the longitudinal fissure from either side and there folding, as it were, upon itself forms a sickle-shaped body called the *falx cerebri*. It also enters into the formation of the various sinuses and is reflected posteriorly under the cerebrum and is so attached to the bony structure at the base as to form a substantial support to this part of the brain and in such a manner as to prevent the posterior portion of the cerebrum from resting too heavily upon the cerebellum. Its attachments and relations to the cerebellum are such also as to sustain and give it the greatest protection. It is so arranged, especially in its fibrous layer as to cover and protect all of the nervous projections within the skull on their way through it to the outside. In fine, it is a strong, inelastic wrap and protection, not only for the whole brain and all of its projections within the skull, but extends this office to the spinal cord as a protecting cover the whole length of the spinal column.

Within the *dura mater* and attached to it by one of its layers, is an extremely tenuous serous membrane called *arachnoid*, because of its resemblance to a spider's web. Between its layers is found a small quantity of serous fluid. The inner layer is separated from the brain by another membrane which is delicately soft and highly vascular and is called the *pia mater*, being the antithesis of *dura* or hard mother which the name signifies. This membrane is formed largely of very minute blood vessels and unlike the other two it not only intimately invests the surface of the brain, but extends and ramifies through its minutest convolutions.

One of the principal offices of this membrane is to furnish blood to the substance of the brain, for into all parts of its surface which it so intimately invests it sends almost countless numbers of minute blood vessels. It also furnishes several plexuses of blood vessels, apparently for special purposes in the functional economy of the various special organs existing within the brain structure. Unlike the *pia mater*, the *arachnoid* membrane simply covers the exterior surface of the brain and does not dip down between the convolutions. There is therefore considerable free space between these two

membranes, especially at the base of the brain between the middle lobes of the cerebrum and between the lobes of the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata, and these two spaces are connected by a narrower passage and in life and health are always filled with a pellucid, watery fluid called the sub-arachnoid fluid, the offices of which will be referred to further on.

Thus much regarding the investitures of this primal congeries of organs inclosed within the skull.

But before proceeding further, let me repeat that it is not my intention to enter into a minute and detailed anatomical description of the brain and its various organs, but simply to make a sufficient reference to them to enable me to make clear my process of reasoning regarding the relations to and operations of the *anima* in the physical body in its procreating and sustaining processes.

The substance of the brain is divided into cineritious or cortical, and white or medullary matter, the former being in its general construction cellular and the latter fibrous.

The great mass of the white or medullary matter is comprised in what is known as the corona radiata, or centrum ovale, the fibres of which tend to a common centre in the base of the brain and radiate thence to all of the superficies in the periphery where they come in direct contact with the layers of gray matter which is spread with alternate white layers, two and two and three and three, in the basilar portions, over all the convolutions following them throughout the numerous sulci into which they penetrate to their extreme limitations. It is also found interstriated in the corpora-striata and other portions of the central apparati. Indeed it seems to be found at every point where initial animatory power shall be necessary to set in motion vital functions.

Before we approach the great workhouse of the brain, which comprises what we have named the central apparati, situated in and near the central portions of its base, we must pass the great central hemispheric connector through which all the primal or initiatory commands must pass in order to reach the central workshop below.

This corpus callosum, besides connecting the two hemis-

pheres, is a supporting arch which prevents the great mass of matter superincumbent from pressing upon the important apparati below it. Through the fornix in connexion with the gyrus fornicatus it puts itself in relation with all the active and passive operations which go on beneath it and thus completing the telepathic connection between the director who lives above and the vital laboratory which is carried on below.

This laboratory consists chiefly of the corpora striata, optic thalmia, the several hippocampi and cornu, the choroid-plexus and corpus fimbriatum, the tænea semicircularis, the septum lucidum and fifth ventricle, and the velum interpositum, which form the flooring and are otherwise related to the great lateral ventricles, which are the great chambers in which an important part of the operations of this wonderful work-shop are carried on. Besides, there are the corpora quadrigemina, or optic lobes, the wonderful pineal gland, with its inscrutable functions, the third ventricle, with its commissures, and at its bottom the infundibulum, which leads to the pituitary gland, or body, which partly rests upon and is partly suspended above the cella turcica in the central portion of the os-sphenoides at the base of the skull. And to this the corpora geniculata, the valve of Vieussens, through which the aqueduct of Sylvius leads from the third into the fourth ventricle, and you have a fair outline of the varied apparati of this extraordinary laboratory in and of the human brain. There are, however, many important adjuncts or organs that aid, either directly or remotely, in carrying on the work, which will be more particularly referred to when we come to speak of the particular functions of the various apparati of our work-shop.

We have already stated in substance that the cortex, or grey matter of the brain, is the matrix in which is originated all initiatory, vital movements. These initiatory processes seem to be brought about by certain animatory movements, which originate in a power in close proximity to the material substance of which the brain is composed. These animatory movements are clearly indicated by a ceaseless rhythmic diastolic and systolic movement, which takes place apparently totally independent of in reverse order to the diastolic and

systolic movements of the heart. Whence come these constant animations? Those that relate especially to the natural or animal life seem to be totally independent of the higher will, or that especially related to the *anima*. Being common to all degrees of animal life, it would seem to be controlled by the creative forces that relate themselves to the primal creation of animal life and belongs to that department of being which is controlled by what we have designated the *animus*. This being the case we will now try to trace, so far as we may, some of the effects of these wonderful animatory movements and try to show their relativity to the various and most intricate functions which we observe in the living body.

The source of these animations, while they seem inherent in and a part of the physical body, are evidently, in a certain sense, independent of it. For we constantly observe that a mere physical body has no power of reanimation in itself after the animating power has once departed from it. It is an axiom accepted by all scientists that nothing can be destroyed, or, in other words, no positive entity can ever become a nonentity. If this be true then this living principle must still exist although entirely dissevered from its former physical relations.

But let us see if we can now trace some of the effects of the above-referred to animations of the brain.

It is well and scientifically established that each specific part or organ in the brain becomes animated or swells up in diastolic action at the same instant as if moved by a unitary power capable of giving a rythmic impulse and holding it firmly to its purpose. Under normal conditions there are no deviations. It is also scientifically established that as an effect of this animatory movement there is secreted in the brain certain fluid substances which by this motion are carried in and through its fibres towards and converging in and passing through the great central bridge of the corona radiata—the corpus collosum—and being at length deposited in the lateral ventricles. Here it undergoes certain changes, receives certain additions and modifications and is then passed on to the third ventricle, whence it is forced through the infundibulum into the pituitary body. When it reaches this point it is found to be of three specific qualities, con-

taining each its peculiar and specific properties, which fits it for the function or office it is designed to perform in the animal economy.

A SULFONAL SYMPTOM.

By WM. BOERICKE, M. D.

Although the manufacturers of this new and interesting drug, parade as a fact and advantage that it has no "after effects or injurious results from even large doses," several observers have noticed quite decided symptoms arise from its use. A very uniform condition produced is, *a sense of great exhaustion*, which may follow a quiet night and rather exhilarating awakening. I have had occasion to give it to a patient suffering from nervous prostration and inability to sleep, when the persistence of the latter condition made me have recourse to this palliative measure. Sulfonal in 15-grain dose was administered at 9 P. M. Five minutes after taking it the patient experienced a sensation similar to having a spider-web drawn over the body, beginning at the feet and slowly going to the head, accompanied by drowsiness. Sleep would follow in the course of an hour and continue about five hours, followed by an hour's waking and again several hours' sleep. The peculiarity of the awakening in the morning was the exhilarated state—patient was hopeful, felt perfectly well and happy, enjoyed breakfast. The eyes were blood shot and restless. The condition was invariably one of ecstasy, compared to her usual state, and this was soon followed by a sensation of *profound weakness*—a gone, faint feeling and despondency.

This alternation of states, the rosy-hued awaking and consciousness of health and well-being, and subsequent depression and weakness, such as she had never experienced before, was very marked and only attributable to Sulfonal, as this series of symptoms passed away on stopping the drug and returned on taking it again.

Sulphuric acid, 1x, is a remedy of prime importance in neuralgia depending on acidity or other stomach disorders.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITORS CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH:—In the month of July last, I received a communication from Dr. Horace F. Ivins, of Philadelphia, in which he informs me of the active preparation of a work upon diseases of the nose. Pharynx, Larynx and Trachea. He has requested me to transmit points in my experience and practice in diseases of those structures, and furthermore the mode and results of treatment of "Leprosy of the Larynx" and "Laryngeal Vertigo." I have seen neither of these diseases, and should any of the readers of THE CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH have seen or had experience with them I should esteem it a favor to be so informed, that I may communicate the information received to Dr. Ivins, giving, of course, the credit to the one from whom such information may be received.

A. C. PETERSON, M. D.

319 Geary Street, San Francisco.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH:—The Board of Examiners of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, at their last two meetings, August 6th and September 3d, granted licenses to the following named physicians.

Dr. H. R. ARNDT, San Diego, Western Hom. M. Col., Cleveland, O., Feb., 1869.
 Dr. N. C. CLARK, San Bernardino, Hahn. Med. Col., Chicago, Ill., Mar., 1889.
 Dr. J. B. ROBINSON, Santa Paula, Hahn. M. C., Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 1881.
 Dr. C. D. TUFFORD, Los Angeles, U. of V. C., Cobury, Canada, Mar., 1857.
 Dr. JAMES RHODES, San Diego, Hahn. M. C., Philadelphia, Pa., Mar., 1887.
 Dr. IDA V. STAMBACH, Santa Barbara, H. H. C., San Francisco, Nov., 1888.

A. C. PETERSON, M. D.,

Secretary Board of Examiners.

EDITORS CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH:—In your report of the proceedings of the American Institute my paper on Unproven Iodides was mentioned, and your reporter says: "Dr. Allen of Ann Arbor *showed* the pernicious nature of this teaching, and insisted that every drug must be proven," etc. Now Dr. Allen did not "*show*" anything of the kind. Notwithstanding I solicited some arguments to oppose my views, *none were offered*. Dr. Allen merely *asserted* that my theory was false, he did not make any attempt to disprove it. My theory is that in the provings of Iodide and Gold, we get all that can be got from provings of Iodide of Gold. I am waiting for some one to oppose it with something more than bald assertion. I sincerely believe I am right.

E. M. HALE, M. D.

Chicago, Aug. 26.

SELECTIONS.

TEN "DON'TS" IN RENAL DISEASES.

BY CLIFFORD MITCHELL, M. D.

1. Don't give hypodermic injections of active medicinal principles to patients suffering from chronic diseases of the kidneys.

2. Don't give pilocarpine at all in kidney diseases.

3. Don't give mercurius corrosivus low and persistently in cirrhotic kidney, when the latter occurs in rheumatic patients, or is due to lead poisoning.

4. Don't give iron or "tonics" in typical cases of chronic uremia. Don't give iron in cirrhotic kidney in nervous patients.

5. Don't give hot baths after renal activity is restored in acute nephritis.

6. Don't allow a patient suffering from kidney disease to take salicylic acid or salicylates; don't allow him beers or even wines, unless the latter are proved by chemical analysis not to contain salicylic acid.

7. Don't allow patients suffering from chronic interstitial nephritis to undergo any protracted mental or physical exertion or sudden strain; not even when there is but a trace of albumen in the urine.

8. Don't mistake persistent, intractable vomiting (even without œdema) for "dyspepsia." Examine the urine for albumen and estimate the quantity of urea.

9. Don't mistake cardiac degeneration, dilatation and failure for a "conservative hypertrophy" in the course of Bright's disease.

10. Handle crude drugs and low potencies with caution in all kidney diseases; this applies especially to salts of mercury, potassium, lead; to salicylic acid, alcohol, and *particularly to opium.*—*Medical Visitor.*

TAPE-WORM IN CHILDREN.

The following prescriptions will be found effectual in cases of tapeworm occurring in children. Both are very agreeable to the taste and are, therefore, easily administered:

I.

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|
| R | Oleoresin of aspidium..... | 3i to 3ij ss. |
| | Peppermint water..... | f. 3 ss. |
| | Essence of anise..... | gtt x. |
| | Chamomile water..... | 3i |
| | Syrup of sugar..... | 3v. |
| | Syr. bitter orange rind..... | 3v. |

II.

| | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------|
| | Oleoresin of aspidium..... | 3i |
| | Calomel..... | gr. vi. |
| | Sugar..... | 3 ij. |
| | Gelatin..... | q. s. |

Make into the consistency of jelly and administer as a confection.—*Lyon Medical.*

HERPETIC STOMATITIS IN CHILDREN.

A common condition in children. May be localized in mouth or extend to lips and pharynx, also on cheeks, gums, etc. Salivation, redness, swelling of gums, difficult mastication and fever. Tongue heavily coated. Ulceration may appear as the eruption develops. Engorged submaxillary glands, salivation, fetor of the breath. Duration not more than a few days, but in young infants may be associated with severe digestive troubles. Suction is difficult and insomnia may be present. The food should be given from a glass or spoon and the mouth should be washed at suitable intervals with an alkaline lotion.—*Le Concours Med.*, Oct., '88.

CLINICAL ITEMS.

EVAPORATING LOTION FOR INJURIES.

| | | |
|--|------------------|--------|
| R | Acetic Acid..... | 3 ss |
| | Ammonia Mur..... | 3 ii |
| | Alcohol..... | 3 ii |
| | Aquae..... | ad O i |
| Dissolve ammonia in small quantity of water and add other ingredients. | | |
| Apply locally on cloths to injured parts.— <i>Lowry.</i> | | |

Carduus.—Its chief action is on the liver. Hyperæmia of liver, with sluggish action of that organ, with jaundice, constipation, heavy, stupid head, foul tongue; diseases of miners, associated with asthma, despondency, sallow skin, orange urine, yellow stools. Numerous cases of varicose veins have been cured with it.

Erget in Acne.—This drug is of service in the indolent form of acne. By acting on the muscular fibres about the sebaceous glands and causing an evacuation of their contents, or else by lessening the calibre of the blood vessels supplying the glands, it seems to be of benefit in these cases.

Phytolacca is very serviceable when the glands have been injured or involved in the pain or swelling.—A. W. J.

Erythroxylon Coca—Possesses analgesic properties and is held as a superior sedative, especially where pain exists in the region of the mouth and the throat. The wine of coca is excellent in tuberculous and other ulcerations on the tongue, lips and vocal chords; also in anæmia, weak heart, chlorosis, cachectic conditions, neuæsthenia, general debility and convalescence from fevers.—DR. S. A. NITARD.

Petroleum is the remedy for pruritus ani associated with sweating of axillæ and feet.

Phen acetine acts similarly to antipyrine in neuralgias and headaches, without the depressing effects of the latter.

Aloes and Petroselinum are my most common and efficacious remedies for piles. My indication for petroselinum is intense itching,—Gilchrist.

Ruta in cases of sprain involving the covering of long bones, especially if pains are worse during rest and relieved by motion.

Stillingia is serviceable when the disease attacks the periosteum, especially if there is a scrofulous condition of the bones.

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THE CALIFORNIA HOMOEOPATH, No. 234 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A CATECHISM.

Q.—What is needed?

A.—Money for College and Hospital.

Q.—Allopathic?

A.—No; they do not need it.

Q.—Homœopathic?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How is it that the Allopaths have enough money to build fine Colleges and Hospitals, while the Homœopaths in certain places are on the ragged edge of despair?

A.—Want of interest on the part of the physicians.

Q.—Is not the Homœopathic cause worthy of fine institutions?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—Have they no wealthy patrons?

A.—The Homœopathic patrons are found amongst the most intelligent and wealthy class of people.

Q.—Why do not these wealthy patrons, as in Eastern cities, aid the Homœopathic cause with money sufficient for Hospital and College?

A.—Want of interest on the part of physicians.

Q.—A'rn't the Homœopathic patrons here as liberal as those in the Eastern States?

A.—They are supposed to be. They have not, as yet, been properly tested.

Q.—Why not call upon the Homœopathic physicians for money sufficient for Hospital and College?

A.—Can't squeeze blood out of a turnip.

Q.—Under the supervision of a number of ladies, is there not a fund being raised for a Hospital?

A.—Yes; "but the mill of these Goddesses grind slowly and it grinds exceeding small."

Q.—Is there need of said institution?

A.—That question shows your dense ignorance; investigate and you will find that there is a crying need.

Q.—Why don't the physicians take more interest and concentrate their forces upon this object?

A.—They are all so very modest that they are afraid that the Hospital might be named after them. This will do for a supposed reason, but the real reason, which would sound harsh in print, I'll tell you in private.

Q.—Well, how should these physicians work this matter?

A.—Each physician has at least one or two patrons who are able to give to a cause of this worth. Let the physician in a judicious manner, constantly tell their patrons of the needs of the homœopathic cause. Tell them that with better College facilities we can attract and instruct a fine and large class of students, who, when graduated, will be equipped to save life. Tell them that with a large and well appointed Hospital we can demonstrate favorably to the people of San Francisco what Homœopathy can do. Appeal to them when a loved one has been saved from death. Appeal to them as the last twinges of gout, under Homœopathic administration have fled. Tell them of this or that interesting case seen at the Dispensary or Hospital. Point out to them that many

such a case must be turned away on account of the need of proper facilities. Work on their sympathies. Tell them of our fine Eastern institutions. Tell them of this or that person who has given liberally. Say to them, suppose that one of your family was a stranger, sick in San Francisco, he wished to enter a Homœopathic Hospital, the small rented building that we now occupy was full, they could not enter, he or she died from want of care and proper Hospital facilities.

Q.—Wouldn't it be a good idea to adopt the German Hospital plan, by having subscriptions payable per month, that entitles the payer to a bed when sick, in the Hospital?

A.—Yes, that is a very good idea. It would take a great deal of hard work to carry out such a plan, depending as it does, upon a great number of people.

Q.—Why don't you put your shoulder to the wheel and attempt to carry out the plan?

A.—I? O! I can't, I'm too busy, go and see Dr.—, he's the man.

Q.—O! I see; want of working interest on the part of the physicians.

BALLARD.

LOOK HERE !

Will not the physicians send to this magazine crisp clinical notes? Send to us an account of a difficult case cured with either an old or new remedy. What a great help these clinical notes are. How often they help us out of the slough of despond. How eagerly we look for them in our newly arrived magazine. We cut them out and paste them in our Index Rerum, so forming a most worthy text-book. Come, help your medical brethren, don't be miserly. Don't hide your little medical secret and chuckle over your prize. If you have never basked in the sunshine of generosity, try it, it is very good for the growth of the soul of man.

You have time to write a couple of dozen lines explaining your case and treatment. If your practice keeps you busy from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. we are glad of it, but still you can find time to bless, through the magazine, a great number of people. You young practitioner, of a year or two's experience, have certainly had a severe case that has recovered

under the administration of a certain remedy or failed to so recover. Don't be afraid on account of your youth or failure, if you have had an interesting case, send it to us.

We have heard it hinted that our magazine was not very instructive. Well, help us to make it so. I am sure that our wish is to make it the foremost Homœopathic magazine. We are sorry if the California Homœopathic physicians have not wisdom or experience sufficient to enable them to send us, once in a while, a few clinical cases of import. It is true that we could turn Aladin's lamp, and grind out wonderful cures, or use the scissors and paste pot freely, but we prefer, if possible, to print bona-fide original cases.

Help us, and we promise a journal that will become a physician's *vade mecum*. BALLARD.

Personal Notes, Locations, Etc.

YREKA, Siskiyou County, is a good opening for a homœopathic M. D.

DR. E. R. BALLARD has returned from his trip to the country, much improved in health.

E. T. BALCH, M. D., of Hoquian, has gone back to his old field at South Bend, Washington.

DR. P. W. POULSON, PH. D., has his office at 523 Kearny street. Chronic and surgical diseases a specialty.

DR. J. STEEL, late of South Pasadena, recently paid us a flying visit. He intends to locate in Northern California.

DR. F. A. KRILL, San Luis Obispo, has purchased a fine residence in that thriving town—a sign of his success as a popular practitioner.

DR. DAMKROEGER, the able resident physician of the Hahnemann Hospital, has resigned his position and will devote himself to general practice.

DR. CARRIE A. WILBUR, of East Portland, desires to associate herself with some physician in San Francisco, or will act as assistant to one of large practice. She is a graduate of Iowa Homœopathic University, and has been assistant physician to the Minneapolis Maternity Hospital, and is an able surgeon.

A. McWAYNE, M. D., of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, has his office and residence at 34 Alakea street, Honolulu. The doctor is doing well in every respect.

DR. JOS. J. PLACE, of Providence, R. I., wants a good location in some Californian town. Who can recommend one? The Doctor would like some surgical practice.

ALLEN'S HANDBOOK OF MATERIA MEDICA should be to the faithful Homœopath what the dictionary is to the man of letters, a constant companion—*Medical Counselor*.

DR. CARRIE B. FLOWERS, of Los Gatos, is ably representing Homœopathy among the best people in her town. The Doctor is very successful in all she undertakes.

DR. WILLIS A. DEWEY, our associate Editor, is at present studying in the New York Hospitals and will be ready to resume his practice in the course of this month—perhaps.

MRS. C. V. C. SCOTT, M. D., of Menlo Park, has opened an office in San Francisco, at 14 Grant avenue, where she can be found, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.

PROFESSOR SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M. D., the veteran teacher and author, has just finished his great work on Homœopathic Therapeutics, and it will be published by the Hahnemann Publishing House without delay.

DR. CARL HEINIGKE, of Leipsig, late head physician of the Leipsig Homœopathic Hospital, died recently. He was the author of an excellent compendium of Materia Medica—"The Pathogenetic Outlines of Materia Medica."

DR. SAMUEL WORCESTER, late of El Cajon, Cal., the well known author of a work on Insanity, has come to San Francisco, and intends to locate here or in the neighborhood. We trust he will succeed to build up a lucrative practice.

HALE'S "DISEASES OF THE HEART" is the only work on homœopathic treatment of diseases of the heart which is at all comprehensive or satisfactory. The repertory alone is worth double the price of the book.—*Physicians' and Surgeons' Investigator*.

DR. IDA M. STAMBACH has finished her course of study in New York, and located in Santa Barbara. The doctor has done admirable work in New York, in recognition of which the position of resident physician in a seaside Childrens' Hospital has been tendered her, notwithstanding the fact of her pronounced heresy as a Homœopathist of the purest stamp. There is no doubt of her success wherever she may choose to locate.

WE have received a copy of the *Monroe Commercial*, containing a biographical sketch and a really good wood cut, of DR. ALFRED I. SAWYER, the newly elected President of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

DRS. CAREY & CHAPMAN, of North Yakima, Wash., have started a Biochemical College. We are informed that the Institution is legally incorporated and has at present four students, with prospects of many more. Did Schuessler ever dream of this?

DR. A. Z. LANDIS, of Memphis, Tennessee, the chairman of the Legislative Committee, of the Southern Homœopathic Association, would like to have the aid of all who are posted upon medical legislation in the different states, and correspond with them.

H. R. ARNDT, M. D., author of the great book on Practice, and well known scholarly teacher of Materia Medica, resigned his position in the University of Michigan and Dr. Charles S. Mack has been secured to succeed him. Dr. Arndt has located in San Diego, Cal., and we trust our readers will hear from him through the pages of the HOMOEOPATH.

AN able staff of physicians hold daily clinics at the Pacific Homœopathic Dispensary, 943 Howard Street. Among them we notice Dr. E. S. Breyfogle, E. N. Lowry, Dr. Ballard, Mrs. Dr. Scott and others. The ultimate object of this Dispensary is to establish a children's Hospital in San Francisco under Homœopathic auspices. We hope that success will crown their efforts and that all will chip in and help.

SINCE the departure of our regular proof-reader to his ancestral home down in Vermont, the pages of the CALIFORNIA HOMOEOPATH have not been so free from typographical errors as heretofore, as the following wail from our old friend S. L. shows:

"Please let me read henceforth the proof. Errors in Iodine, etc. Page 268, line 16, 'Bien aise,' not 'aire;' page 268, line 12 from below, 'apices,' not 'apexes;' page 269, line 8 from below, 'Baer,' not 'baker;' page 269, line 3 from below, 'doctorat,' not 'doctoral;' page 270, line 20 from below, 'nun murmurs,' not 'non murmurs;' page 270, line 17 from below, 'hemoptœ or hæmoptœ,' not 'hamoptœ;' page 270, last line from below, 'œdema pulmonum,' not 'pulmonerium;' page 271, 2 line from below, 'hepatization,' not 'heptization;' page 288, line 5 from below, 'ex usu in morbis,' not 'examine morbs.' Hence please let me read the proof in future."

Hypericum is the remedy for sprains when they are very painful and sensitive.

Collinsonia is the remedy for piles produced by pregnancy.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Journal of Homœopathics, devoted to the philosophy of Homœopathy. Edited by H. HITCHCOCK, M. D. Brooklyn. Publication office, 19 Broadway, New York.

A new journal, devoted exclusively to Homœopathy, published monthly at \$1.00 per year. Among its contributors is Dr. B. Fincke, well known as the apostle of the Highest Potencies. A feature of it is a new translation of the Organon, with commentaries thereon, by Dr. Fincke. It is needless to inform our readers that both the translation and commentaries are scholarly and masterly productions and nowhere else in our periodicals can be found similar essays that interpret the spirit of the Homœopathic healing art as truly as here. Let every Homœopathic physician subscribe to it and let its monthly visits show up his mongrelism, his infidelity, and bye and bye, in utter humility he will perhaps throw them aside and embrace the better and truer faith and truer conception of Homœopathy as taught in the *Journal of Homœopathics*. We welcome cordially the new journal and hope it has come to stay. B.

A Laboratory Guide in Urinalysis and Toxicology. By R. A. WITTHAUS, A. M., M. D. 2d edition. New York: Wm. Wood & Co., 1889,

This is a very handy volume, by the Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the Medical Department of the University of New York, prepared especially for the student as an aid in his laboratory work. With this end in view the publishers have adapted the shape of the book admirably, leaving every other page a blank, thus permitting notes and additions to be incorporated into the little volume. Its size, too, is fitted for the pocket. We can most cordially recommend it to all students and practitioners who wish to be posted on these important and neglected branches.

The Physician Himself. By D. W. CATHELL, Baltimore, Md. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis, 1889.

This work professes to give advice to the physician himself. Evidently the author is one of the relics of the most ancient Allopathic puke, purge and physic race. We thought they were all dead when Austin Flint, Senior, gave up the ghost. The author seems to have forgotten even that the Allopathic physician *himself* is no longer a disciple of the old Hippocratic *regime*, and that, thanks to Samuel Hahnemann, all that is changed. He makes the astounding assertion that the Allopathic school never gave only "*the smallest quantity of medicine necessary to a cure*," and that this principle of Homœopathy was derived from the Allopaths! Shades of Ananias defend us! Did he never see one of Austin Flint's prescriptions? and did he ever see a stomach that would digest a dose of one of them?

The book should find no sale among the Homœopathic school. It is not one which would instruct or even amuse the progressive Homœopathic phy-

sician, and the author's tirade against Homœopathy evidences his ignorance and bigotry. He lives about 200 years after his time, and no one, not even the Allopath of to-day, cares to read the rantings of such an antidiluvian.

The book is poorly printed, the binding is cheap and all goes to make up a useless book. D.

Le Bord de la Mer, le traitement maritime, et oes rapports avec l'Homœopathe par Le Dr. Martiny, Beuxelles, 1889.

Barring the frequent repetitions, I do not know when I perused a more readable and a more instructive book. The air of the sea, its purity, density, its electric state, full of medicinal imponderable substances is shown up; the continual motion of the water and therefore bathing in the sea may be refreshing and strengthening for some and not for others. How many people err in remaining too long in the water and thus spoil its beneficial effect. People go to the springs and follow strictly the commands of the physician, but at the watering places of the sea, everybody considers himself his own master and the good work is thus spoiled, for there are primary, secondary, consecutive and late symptoms, all of which must be taken into consideration when visiting the sea for the removal of chronic ailments. How nicely Martiny shows up the difference between land-scurvy and sea-scurvy. Indications and contraindications are given in full, and though the wise-acres of the old school are at sea in understanding the facts of maritime cures, Homœopathy with its infinitesimal doses explains everything naturally to any one who is not blinded by narrow prejudices. We again thank Dr. Martiny most cordially for his valuable "le Bord de la Mer" and living on "le bord de le Pacifique" we will try to differentiate between the air and the water of the different oceans. S. L.

POPULAR DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Wm. Simpson, of the Health Office of San Jose, has issued the following:

RULES TO BE OBSERVED FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF CONSUMPTION.

Pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) is directly communicated from one person to another. The germ of the disease exists in the expectoration of persons afflicted with it. The following extract from the report of the pathologists of the Health Department of New York explains the means by which the disease may be transmitted:

"Tuberculosis is commonly produced in the lungs (which are the organs most frequently affected) by breathing air E"

which living germs are suspended as dust. The material which is coughed up, sometimes in large quantities, by persons suffering from consumption, contains these germs often in enormous numbers. This material when expectorated frequently lodges in places where it dries, as on the street, floors, carpets, handkerchiefs, etc. After drying in one way or another it is very apt to become pulverized and float in the air as dust."

By observing the following rules the danger of catching the disease will be reduced to a minimum:

1. Do not permit any person suspected to have consumption to spit on the floor nor on cloths, unless the latter be immediately burned. The spittle of persons suspected to have consumption should be caught in earthen or glass dishes containing the following solution: Corrosive sublimate, 1 part; water, 1,000 parts.

2. Do not sleep in a room occupied by a person suspected of having consumption.

The living room of a consumptive patient should have as little furniture as practicable. Hangings should be especially avoided. The use of carpets, rugs, etc., ought always to be avoided.

3. Do not fail to wash thoroughly the eating utensils of a person suspected of having consumption as soon after eating as possible, using boiling water for the purpose.

4. Do not mingle the unwashed clothing of consumptive patients with similar clothing of other persons.

5. Do not fail to catch the bowel discharges of consumptive patients with diarrhoea in a vessel containing corrosive sublimate one part, water one thousand parts.

6. Do not fail to consult the family physician regarding the social relations of persons suffering from suspected consumption.

7. Do not permit mothers suspected of having consumption to nurse their offspring.

8. Household pets (animals or birds) are quite susceptible of tuberculosis; therefore do not expose them to persons

afflicted with consumption; also do not keep, but destroy at once, all household pets suspected of having consumption, otherwise they may give it to human beings.

9. Do not fail to thoroughly cleanse the floors, walls and ceilings of the living and sleeping rooms of persons suffering from consumption at least once in two weeks.

WM. SIMPSON, M. D., Secretary.

THE VALUE OF FRUIT AS A CORRECTIVE AGENT.

What shall we eat? That question confronts us daily. Upon its wise solution depends, to a great extent, the health and happiness of the human race. A judicious dietary is an evidence of a high state of civilization; for brain and brawn are in a general sense the outcome of the kind of food eaten, its method of preparation, and the style in which it is served and introduced into the human economy. Americans are a little astray in the matter of diet. The average table is a strange mixture of English, Dutch, French and everything else beside. There seems to be a strong tendency in human nature towards the consumption of food that is too concentrated. The old indian chief complained that the pale faces, especially women, were dying of too much house. The modern civilized world is dying of too much eat. Some people are afraid to eat fruit, thinking that fruit and diarrhoea are always associated, when, if they understand the true cause of diarrhoea they would know that it is caused by eating meat. In hot weather meat putrefies very quickly, and during this process alkaloids are formed which are very poisonous, acting as emetics and purgatives. It is true that fruit eaten green or between meals will interfere with digestion and cause bowel troubles; but use fruit that is perfectly ripe at meal time, and only beneficial results will follow. Acids prevent calcareous degenerations, keeping the bones elastic, as well as preventing the accumulation of earthy matters. Fruit is a perfect food when fully ripe, and if it were in daily use from youth to age there would be less gout, gall-stones and stone in the bladder. Taken in the morning, fruit is as helpful to digestion as it is refreshing. The newly awakened func-

tion finds in it an object of such light labor as will exercise without seriously taxing its energies, and the tissues of the stomach acquire, at little cost, a gain of nourishment which will sustain those energies in later and more serious operations. It is an excellent plan, with this object in view, to add a little bread to the fruit eaten. While admitting its possession of these valuable qualities, however, and while also agreeing with those who maintain that, in summer, meat should be less and fruits and vegetables more freely used as a food, we are not prepared to allow that even then an exclusively vegetarian regimen is that most generally advisable. Meat provides us with a means of obtaining albuminoid material, which is indispensable in its most easily assimilable form. It affords us in this material not only an important constituent of tissue growth, but a potent excitant of the whole process of nutrition. It has a definite and important place in the ordinary diet of man, and the wholesomeness of fruit, combined with farinaceous food as an alterative dietary, is not so much an argument in favor of the vegetarian principle, as proof that seasonable changes in food supply are helpful to the digestive processes and to nutritive changes in the tissues generally. With proper eating and drinking, there would be fewer broken-down nervous wrecks, and far more vigorous intellects. There is far too much meat eaten. Meat three times a day is more than average town-dwelling human nature can endure. Functional disturbances of the liver, gall-stones, renal calculi, diseases of the kidneys, dyspepsia, headache, fits of ill-temper or of the blues, irritability and general absence of the joys of life are largely due to an excess of meat and other highly concentrated food. These conditions, like attacks of gout and dyspepsia, are the unfortunate possession of those who will have them. Ignorance of the law is no excuse. What shall we eat? As a preliminary answer we reply—eat more fruit.—*Medical Classics.*

AETER having the hair cut, children very often have symptoms of a cold, which are relieved by taking *Belladonna*.—

SUN IN BABIES' EYES THE CAUSE OF SO MUCH POOR SIGHT AMONG CHILDREN.

As the sun slid down the western slope of the horizon last evening he blushed rosy red for the mischief he had been doing. His rays had brought premature near-sightedness or other ocular trouble to hundreds of babies in the public squares or along the streets. The nurse-girl and the baby coach circulated through every part of the city, and the sun was ever with them. The youngsters reclining on their pillows could do nothing else than gaze skyward. They squinted horribly, or scowled furiously, or wept copiously, but the wanton sun-god still persisted in aiming his shafts directly at their innocent upturned orbs, and their guardians seemed all oblivious of their unhappiness. Some of them dropped their tired eyelids upon tired eyes and thus avoided the impudent sun's glaring stare; but most of them stared back in the big flaming ball unremittingly. In one of the public squares many coaches were uncanopied, while others were adorned with parasols of rare sky-blue silk or filmy lace that slanted over the protected cherub's optics in such a wobbly fashion as to give a constant alternation of dusk and glare that was bewildering. In a corner of the square a group of children of a little larger growth were romping. There were eleven of them all told, and their ages lay somewhere between seven and twelve. It was a melancholy fact that the noses of five were bespectacled. Six or eight years ago those little romps were twisting and turning in their diminutive coaches in a vain endeavor to shirk the blinding rays of that same relentless sun. A gray-haired physician passed through the square during the afternoon and he heaved a sigh. "The world, they say, is growing blind," he murmured to a companion, "and its growth will be at a rapid rate if this thing continues. Think you that the infant scions of aristocracy can stare uninterruptedly through many a summer's day at the blazing heavens without having their eyeballs scorched? Oh, for a thoughtful nurse and an old-fashioned common-sense baby carriage!" And with these words the M. D. passed on in meditation.—*Philadelphia Record*.

IF children have been out in the snow playing, or exerting in cold weather out of doors, and have perspired, perhaps have gotten their feet wet and taken cold, headache following, give *Glonoin*, especially if head is hot, face red, pulse quick, head feels large.—*Hg*.

IF a child takes cold very easily, he should abstain from the use of coffee and spirituous liquors, use more cold drinks than warm, wash frequently in cold water and be accustomed to the air in every kind of weather—*Silicea Calcar* and *Carbo* are the remedies.

The following communication may be of interest to all who use Hoff's Malt Extract:

FALSE SWEARING.

Fictitious Court Decisions Backed Up by Lying Affidavits for the Sake of Selling a Substitute Extract.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION:

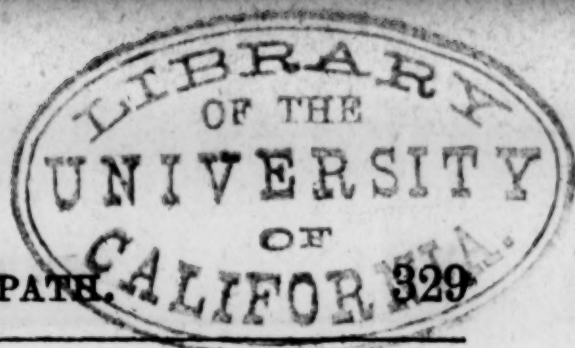
Physicians who have been induced to prescribe the *substitute* Hoff's Malt Extract, which is put up in a *short, squatty* bottle, bearing the name of "Johann Hoff" and "Moritz Eisner" on the neck and sold as the genuine or the imported Hoff's Malt Extract, will no doubt be surprised to learn that the proprietors of that article have just been convicted in a Berlin Court of circulating a fictitious and maliciously false Court decision and of swearing to a false affidavit.

The *genuine* Hoff's Malt Extract was introduced into this country, in 1866, by the manufacturer, Mr. Leopold Hoff, of Hamburg, and *was then sold in a short, squatty bottle*. In 1869, a new, slender and handsome green bottle was adopted for the sales in this market, and the agency for the United States and the British Provinces of North America was transferred to us.

In 1880, a *new firm*, styling itself "Johann Hoff," started up in Berlin, and began *mixing* and putting on the market a *substitute Hoff's Malt Extract*. Moritz Eisner, then of Philadelphia, now of the Eisner & Mendelson Company, No. 6, Barclay street, N. Y., became the American agent.

The manufacturers of this *substitute* adopted the bottle which had been abandoned for this market, and there is no doubt but that this led to some confusion.

Law-suits followed both in this country and in Germany, and *in every instance the cases were dismissed at the cost of this new firm*. They then appealed to the Supreme Court of the German Empire. On a technicality, the case was sent back to the lower Court for a re-trial. In May, 1887, there appeared in various trade and medical journals (and notably in the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*,



of New York) an article headed "Another Court Decision on Hoff's Malt Extract." It reflected severely upon our firm and upon Mr. Leopold Hoff. It purported to be the decision of the Supreme Court of the German Empire and was signed "Reuling, Judge." We promptly denied the authenticity of this document, as did Mr. Leopold Hoff, whereupon the Eisner & Mendleson Company, in a letter printed in the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, of June 22, 1887, without attempting to answer our allegations concerning the spurious character of the article whose insertion was caused by them, stated that they had in their possession an exact copy of the decision of the German Supreme Court for any one's perusal, and printed in the letter the names in full of the judges who signed the genuine decision. If they had, they must have known the document which had already appeared, and which was freely circulated through the mails over a year afterwards, was fraudulent. An investigation proved the document to be a *garbled copy* of the plea of a lawyer, named Reuling, who argued the case of the firm styling itself Johann Hoff before the German Supreme Court.

In January, 1888, Max Martin Hoff, one of the partners of the so-called firm, "Johann Hoff," for whom the Eisner & Mendelson Company are agents, made an affidavit before a Philadelphia notary public that their lawyer's plea, which had been published as the decision of the Supreme Court of the German Empire, was a *true and correct* copy of that decision, and this lying affidavit with the false Court decision were printed side by side and circulated extensively among the medical men and drug trade of this country. At the time he made this affidavit he was then in Philadelphia, superintending the mixing of the substitute article on the premises of the G. Manz Brewing Company, Sixth and Clearfield streets.

Copies of these publications being sent to Mr. Leopold Hoff, he promptly sued the Berlin firm for damages and to enjoin them from their further circulation, and on June 3, 1889, the following decision was rendered, which we reproduce as cabled to us by Mr. Lang, the then United States Consul at Hamburg, per our request:

"HAMBURG, June 28, 1889.

"Tarrant & Co., New York: As requested, I send extract translated from certified decision of the Berlin Court Prussian Royal Landsgericht, rendered June 13, 1889, in the case of *Leopold Hoff* vs. '*Johann Hoff*':

"Defendants admit that they have sent to Eisner & Mendelson the paper filed by their lawyer, Reuling, in the Hamburg Revision case. It is not to be doubted that defendants have done it in order that the paper should be used by their agents for advertising their preparation against plaintiff or Tarrant & Co.

"The defendants say the publication was only an error of their agents (Eisner & Mendelson Co.), but it is clear that the defendants have directly ordered their agents to publish their own paper as the decision of the Reichsgericht. According to the opinion of the Court this intention existed from the beginning. Max Martin Hoff *admits* having confirmed the statement that the published decision is that of Reichsgericht, but it is proved that *he has sworn to it*. By signing the affidavit he has acted carelessly in the highest degree if he has sworn without taking notice of the contents of the paper, and it must be taken that Max Martin Hoff swore to the paper with the in-

tention of maintaining the publication that the same is the decision of the Reichsgericht.

"Decision as to the amount of damages is reserved.

"(Signed)

LANG, U. S. Consul."

What a terrible rebuke this is to both the proprietors and the agents of this substitute extract!

What confidence can be placed in the virtue of a preparation or upon the claim of a firm convicted of circulating false court decisions and of swearing to lying affidavits?

Will the medical profession jeopardize the health of their patients by allowing them to take the *mixtures* of such unprincipled parties?

Whether they *mix* their preparation in Berlin or Philadelphia, any physician who will take the trouble to examine it will find it to be a light, sour and nauseous liquid, bearing evidence in odor, taste and appearance of a *doctored beer*, having the effect of a stimulant, while the genuine and original Hoff's Malt, "*Tarrant's*" is a *nutrient*. In this connection we desire to say that complaints frequently reach us to the effect that "patients are nauseated and unable to retain the Malt, but upon investigation we have found in every instance that it was the *substitute Hoff's Malt* that was complained of. We have also learned that, failing to get good results from using the *squatty bottle*, many physicians (supposing that to be the genuine article) have abandoned the use of Hoff's Malt.

In order to protect physicians and their patients, and draw an unmistakable line between the *original* and the substitute, the original and genuine imported preparation is now labeled

Hoff's Malt Extract, *Tarrant's*,

and if, when prescribing, physicians will specify "*Tarrant*" no mistakes can occur. The genuine article, as stated above, is put up in a slender green bottle. It is of agreeable taste and besides being the original it is undoubtedly the best liquid malt on the market.

It is recognized by many of our leading physicians as a standard nutritive tonic for convalescents, nursing mothers, sick children and in all wasting diseases. It is a safe, pleasant appetizer and invigorant, and was recommended by no less an authority than the late J. Milner Fothergill, M. D., as a food in typhoid fever.

Hoff's Malt, *Tarrant's*, has been imported continuously by us from Hamburg since 1869, and all that we have ever received or sold has been manufactured in the factory of Mr. Leopold Hoff, who originally introduced this preparation into the United States in 1866.

TARRANT & CO., New York.

Established 1834.